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**HARDY HERBACEOUS and
ALPINE PLANTS for**

**The Rockery, Home
Grounds or Cut
Flowers**

**FALL and SPRING
1932-1933**

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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**ROCK GARDEN MATERIALS
HARDY BULBS and PLANTS**

**N. A. HALLAUER
WEBSTER, N. Y.**

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

The following list of plants is intended to include all the best that are suitable and desirable for garden culture. Each year new varieties are made available, which will be included in future editions of this catalogue. We are constantly on the lookout for new or rare perennial plants of special merit, and have many varieties in our trial gardens which are not listed herein. We have one of the largest commercial collections of hardy plants in the country and invite inquiries for those rare varieties which you have been unable to secure.

The descriptions herein have been prepared with a great deal of care, but we cannot guarantee them in all cases because there is so much confusion in the botanical names of some species and varieties that it is impossible to be sure that all are correct. Except for such confusion, plants propagated from offsets, division or cuttings are true to name. Many varieties come 100% true from seed, while others come true in varying degrees, even when grown from seeds secured from the very best sources in this and foreign countries.

The stock offered is field grown and the best we know how to produce after many years of experience. Many of them are at least a year older than plants offered in small pots; they are also acclimated to outdoor conditions. They are all of a size and age to produce a crop of bloom the first year after planting. It should be remembered, however, that a few plants, such as Lupines and Peonies, either do not blossom at all or do not produce normal blossoms until the second year after planting or until after they have had an opportunity to become established in their new home.

We are always glad to welcome visitors to our gardens who are interested in hardy plants or alpine. Our farm is located on Ridge Road, Route 3, one mile west of Webster Village, or two miles east of West Webster. The gardens are always open for the convenience of the public.

CULTURE OF PERENNIAL PLANTS

With few exceptions, the plants mentioned herein are of easy culture and can be successfully grown in the eastern states in ordinary garden soil without special care. A few are rather difficult. A brief statement as to soil and cultural requirements is given in the descriptions of the plants mentioned herein; however, it is believed that a few general hints may prove valuable.

The first consideration is soil, which should not be too rich. It can then be fertilized to suit the requirements of the plants. Its preparation should be thorough—dig it up to a depth of at least fifteen inches. Cow manure, particularly if well rotted, is perhaps the best all around fertilizer. Pulverized sheep's manure or bone meal can be used to advantage. Some of the alpine plants grow in very meager soil consisting of weathered rock only; some of these growing immediately below a snow cap or glacier have their roots washed all summer by the ice cold water from the melting snow above. These plants are growing in places where they have perfect drainage, very little or no overhead wet, and some of them have a constant supply of moisture at their roots throughout the growing season. To grow some of these plants in our gardens, it is necessary to imitate their natural conditions as nearly as possible.

Some plants require an alkaline or limestone soil while others cannot endure it, but must have an acid soil. If your soil is acid or deficient in lime, limestone-loving plants can be made to flourish in it by adding any material containing lime, such as air-slacked lime, ground limestone, or even old plaster. If your soil naturally contains lime, it can be improved for acid loving plants by adding leaf mold, peat moss, broken rotted wood or even saw dust. Sometimes aluminum sulphate or alum is used for the same purpose.

When planting, dig holes of ample size to receive the roots. Plants should be planted as deep, or preferably a little deeper than they grew in the nursery. The roots should be spread out as much as possible and the soil worked in among them. Small bulbs should be planted rather deep, three to four inches, and lily bulbs even deeper, at least six inches. The distance apart at which plants and bulbs should be planted should be determined largely by their character of growth; tall plants may require one and one-half to two feet; spreading plants fifteen inches or more; while some small plants and bulbs may be planted as close as four to six inches.

As a general rule, the best time to plant any plant is when it is dormant. With the greater number of plants this occurs in late summer, fall or early spring. As a general rule too, it is best to plant in fall those plants which blossom very early in spring. This includes spring blooming bulbs, and such other plants as blossom in April or early May. By planting in fall, such plants have a chance to get established before blooming time. Another group of plants which are seldom successfully planted in spring are those which make a fall growth or start into growth so early in spring that they cannot be readily handled without injury to the young shoots. These include such plants as Peonies and *Dicentra Spectabilis*. Oriental Poppies have a habit of going dormant prematurely when planted in spring and lose a year's growth as a result, and should be planted in fall. In the northern states, plants or bulbs planted in fall should be given light protection during the first winter, not so much to keep them from freezing, as to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, from heaving them out of the ground.

With the exception of plants such as referred to above, early spring is perhaps the best planting time. This should be deferred, however, until the soil has become sufficiently dry to be friable. Never plant in wet sticky soil. All plants which are inclined to freeze out or winter kill should be planted in spring. They will endure much more severe weather after they have had a year in which to become established. This is particularly true of such plants as *Anemone Japonica*, *Tritomas*, etc.

In the following lists, plants especially recommended for rock gardens are designated by (*); those especially recommended for walls, by (w); those recommended for stone paths, by (s); and those suitable for cut flowers, by (c).

Unless otherwise stated, all plants in the following lists are 25 cents each; three for 60 cents; \$2.20 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100; plants listed at 35 cents each are three for \$1.00; \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100; and those listed at 50 cents each are three for \$1.35; \$5.00 per dozen. Three, dozen and hundred prices apply only to plants of the same kind and variety, and all prices include postage and packing. Six of a kind will be sent at dozen prices, and twenty-five of a kind at hundred prices.

- ***Acaena Inermis (Tufted Burr)**—A creeping plant, very attractive, pinnate foliage. Flowers inconspicuous, but an unusual and attractive plant. Well drained soil in shade. 35 cents each.
- Achillea (Yarrow)**—Fine for dry places in full sun.
- ***Achillea Argentea**—Finely divided silvery foliage, flowers white. June and July. 4 in. 35 cents each.
- Achillea Millefolium Roseum (Milfoil)**—Finely cut green foliage, rosy pink flowers in heads from June until fall. 18 in. (c).
- Achillea Ptarmica, Perrys White**—Masses of small double white flowers in June. Fine for cutting. 1½-2 ft. (c).
- Achillea Ptarmica The Pearl**—Small double white flowers in profusion. Good cut flower. June. 1½-2 ft. (c).
- ***Achillea Tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow)**—Heads of bright yellow flowers, from June to September. Attractive finely cut foliage. 6 in. (w).
- Aconitum Anthora**—Pale yellow monkshood flowers in August and September. Rich soil in light shade. Aconitums should be given light protection the first winter, if planted in fall. They should be left undisturbed at least three years. Rich, rather moist soil. (c). 50 cents each.
- Aconitum Fisheri (Monkshood) (Helmet Flower) (Wolfbane)**—Sun or shade. Attractive glossy foliage, large spikes of dark blue flowers in Sept. and Oct. 2½ ft. All Aconitum tubers are poisonous if taken internally. Excellent cut flowers. Rich soil. Light winter protection. (c).
- Aconitum Napellus**—Tall spikes of dark blue flowers in July. 3½ ft. 50 cents each.
- Aconitum Napellus Bicolor**—Similar to Napellus but flowers are blue and white. (c). 50 cents each.
- Aconitum Wilsoni**—Beautiful mauve blue flowers, 6 ft. Late fall. (c). 50 cents each.
- Actea Alba (White Baneberry)**—Spikes of white flowers two feet high in spring, followed by white berries in fall. Moist soil, light shade. 2 ft.
- Actea Rubra (Red Baneberry)**—Similar to the above, except that its fruit is red. 2 ft.
- ***Adenophora Potanini (Ladybell) (Gland Bell Flower)**—Spikes of light blue flowers in July and August. Dry soil in full sun. 1½ ft. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Adonis Vernalis (Pheasant's Eye) (Flower of the Gods)**—Rich yellow cup-shaped flowers in April and May. 1 ft. Dry peaty soil in full sun. Plant in fall. 50 cents each.
- ***Aethionema Grandiflorum (Persian Candytuft)**—Shrubby plants resembling Iberis. Rosy pink flowers in June and July. Well drained heavy stony loam soil and lime. 10 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Aethionema Persicum**—Another shrubby variety, rosy pink, June and July. 6 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- Agrostemma Coronaria (Rose Campion) (Mullen Pink) (Joy of Love)**—Attractive silvery gray foliage, and bright rosy crimson flowers in June and July. 2½ ft. (c).
- ***Ajuga Genevensis (Geneva Bugle)**—A creeping plant with deep blue flowers in May and June. 6 in.
- ***Ajuga Reptans (Bugle)**—Deep purple flowers. 4 in. Attractive foliage. This and the above make excellent ground covers in shade or sun, in poor dry soil.
- ***Ajuga Reptans Variegata**—Similar to the above but having foliage attractively variegated with yellow.
- Althea Rosea (See Hollyhock).**
- ***Alyssum Argenteum**—Dense shrubby growth. Clusters of bright yellow flowers all summer. Underside of leaves silvery grey. 15 in. Dry soil in full sun. (c).
- ***Alyssum Saxatile Compactum (Rock Madwort) (Basket of Gold) (Gold Dust)**—Golden yellow flowers in April and May. Very showy. 12 in. (w).
- ***Alyssum Serpyllifolium**—Rough hoary foliage, yellow flowers. May to August. 4 in. (w).
- ***Alyssum Spinosum Roseum**—Small attractive silver grey foliage. Pale rose. 6 in. 35 cents each.
- Amaryllis Halli (Lycoris Squamigera)**—An interesting hardy bulb. The foliage appears and dies away, and large fragrant lily-like flowers then appear on 2 ft. naked stem. Rosy lilac striped yellow. Large bulbs. \$1.50 each.
- Anchusa Italica Dropmore (Alkanet)**—Usually dies after the third year but comes again from self-sown seed. A tall plant producing large attractive blue flowers in great profusion. Rough foliage. Any garden soil. 4 ft. June to September.
- ***Anchusa Myosotidiflora**—A dwarf variety for shady places, producing large forget-me-not flowers in May and June. 12 in.
- Androsace (Rock Jasmine)**—The Androsaces are unusually attractive dwarf plants. Some varieties are difficult to establish unless conditions are right for them. Perfect drainage and gravelly soil are essential. They are inclined to be short lived and require frequent renewal. The following are rather easy to manage. Like a little lime.

- ***Androsace Lanuginosa Leichtlini**—A very attractive variety having silky grey foliage and heads of rose colored flowers having yellow eyes. May to July. 6 in. The foliage of this and the following should be kept as dry as possible. 75 cents each.
- ***Androsace Primuloides**—Rosy lilac flowers, silky foliage. 4 in. 75 cents each.
- ***Androsace Sarmientosa**—Small silky rosettes, rose flowers in clusters. June and July. 4 in. 50 cents each.
- Anemone Japonica (Japanese Wind Flower)**—Strong growing plants blooming throughout the fall. Require some winter protection in the north. Well drained rich soil. Plant in spring only. (c).
- Anemone Japonica—Mount Rose**—Large rose colored flowers. 2½ ft. (c).
- Anemone Japonica—Queen Charlotte**—Large semi-double pink flowers. 2½ ft. (c).
- Anemone Japonica—Rubra**—Beautiful rosy red, double. 2½ ft. (c).
- Anemone Whirlwind**—Similar to the above but with large semi-double white flowers. 2½ ft.
- ***Anemone Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower)**—Downy buds opening into large violet purple flowers very early in spring. A choice plant. 12 in. This variety likes a little lime. May be planted in fall.
- ***Anemone Sylvestris (Snowdrop Windflower)**—Large pure white flowers. Fragrant. Freeblooming on nodding stems. May and June. 12 in. Some shade.
- ***Anemone Hupehensis**—A Chinese variety resembling the Japonica varieties and also requiring winter protection in cold climates. Flowers rose in abundance from August on. 12 in. (c).
- ***Antennaria Dioica (Cats Ears)**—Hoary white foliage. Creeping habit. Small heads of daisy-like pink or white everlasting flowers. May and June. Culture easy in well-drained soil.
- Anthemis Tinctoria (Golden Marguerite) (False Chamomile)**—Large golden daisy-like flowers blooms freely all summer. Attractive finely-cut foliage. Spreads rapidly and is liable to encroach on its neighbors unless controlled. Good for cutting. 15 in. (c).
- Anthericum Liliastrium Major (Paradise or St. Bruno's Lily)**—Excellent subject for the border. Fragrant white flowers in 18 in. spikes, all summer. Dry stony soil and lime. (c). 50 cents each.
- Aquilegia (Columbine)**—Prefer a well-drained position in light shade. In bloom continuously through spring and early summer. The long spurred varieties make excellent cut flowers. (c).
- ***Aquilegia Canadensis**—Our native variety. Bright yellow and red flowers. 2 ft.
- Aquilegia Chrysantha**—Beautiful golden yellow long spurred flowers. 2 ft.
- ***Aquilegia Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)**—Large blue and white long spurred flowers. 18 in.
- Aquilegia Long Spurred Hybrids**—Mrs. Scott Alliotts—Mixed colors. The finest strain in existence. 2½ ft.
- Aquilegia Nivea Grandiflora**—A large flowering white. Very free bloomer.
- ***Aquilegia Vulgaris Alba**—Of compact growth, pure white flowers. Especially attractive foliage. 15 in.
- ***Arabis Albida Flpl.**—A double flowering form. 35 cents each.
- ***Arabis Alpina**—Masses of pure white flowers in early spring. 5 in. (w).
- ***Arabis Alpina Rosea**—Pale pink flowers, similar in habit to the above. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Arabis Procurrens**—A creeping variety, attractive glossy foliage. White flowers on upright stems in May.
- ***Arenaria Balearica (Sandwort)**—White starlike flowers in profusion in May. Forms a mat of emerald green foliage ½ in. high. Will grow in shade. (w) (s). 35 cents each.
- ***Arenaria Grandiflora**—A dwarf plant covered with white starlike flowers from June to August. One of the best rock plants. Well-drained soil, sun or light shade. 5 in.
- ***Arenaria Montana**—Large white flowers in spring. Deep green foliage. Sunny situation. 5 in.
- ***Armeria Lauchiana (Thrift) (Sea Pink)**—Tufts of evergreen grass-like foliage, succeeding in any soil and flowering almost continuously. Flowers rosy red on naked stems 4 to 6 in. high. Very satisfactory for border or rockery.
- ***Armeria Maritima**—Grass-like evergreen foliage, pale pink flowers in May and June. 4 to 6 in.
- ***Arnebia Echoides (Prophet Flower)**—A very attractive but little known plant, 8 in. tall, covered in April and May with clusters of light yellow blossoms, spotted black. As the flowers age the spots fade away. Ordinary soil in sun. 75 cents each.

- ***Arnica Montana (Lambs Skin) (Mountain Tobacco)**—There are several native American Arnicas, but this alpine variety is probably the best for gardens. Flowers are very large and daisy-like, orange yellow, and come in May and June. Give them a rich leaf mold soil as they dislike lime. 15 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Artemesia Abrotanum (Old Man)**—Finely divided silvery aromatic foliage 15 in. A handsome foliage plant but its flowers are not particularly attractive. (c).
- Artemesia Lactiflora (Sweet scented Mugwort)**—Small white sweetly scented flowers in Aug. and Sept. Finely cut foliage. Good cut flower. 3 ft. Any soil. (c).
- Artemesia Silver King (Ghost Flower)**—Silvery white foliage. Excellent filler for bouquets. 3 ft. (c).
- Asclepias Tuberosa (Butterfly Weed) (Swallow Wort) (Silk Weed)**—Showy bright orange blossoms in heads. A native plant found on poor sandy soil in sun. July and August. 1½ ft. (c).
- ***Asperula Odorata (Sweet Woodruff) (Waldmeister)**—A dwarf spreading plant, excellent for carpeting shady places. A sweet-scented herb. White flowers in clusters. May. 6 in. Prefers leaf mold soil and partial shade.
- Asphodellus Lutea (Kings Speag)**—A stately plant bearing tall spikes of yellow flowers. Fragrant. Long narrow foliage. July and August. 4 ft. 35 cents each.

ASTER—HARDY ALPINE VARIETIES

- ***Aster Hardy, Alpinus**—Bright blue daisy-like flowers. Succeeds in any soil in sun. May and June. 6 in.
- ***Aster Hardy, Alpinus Albus**—A white form of the above.
- ***Aster Hardy, Alpinus Goliath**—Large bluish purple flowers. 8 in.
- ***Aster Hardy, Alpinus Rubra**—Reddish purple flowers in May and June. 6 in.
- Aster Hardy Amellus Elegans**—Free flowering lilac blue. August and Sept. 2 ft. (c).
- Aster Frikarti, Wonder of Staffa**—Of recent introduction. Sky blue, blooms continuously from June to freezing weather in fall. An excellent cut flower. 2½ ft. (c).
- ***Aster Mauve Cushion**—Forms a cushion like mound 2 ft. across and 8 in. tall. In Sept. and Oct. the large delicate mauve flowers completely cover the plant.
- Aster Hardy (Michaelmas Daisies)** (c).
- Aster Blue Gem**—Rich blue flowers, semi-double, good cut flower. (c).
- Aster Climax**—Large light lavender blue flowers in pyramidal spikes. One of the best for cut flowers. 4 ft. Aug. to Oct. (c).
- Aster Feltham Blue**—Dark blue. Aug. to Oct. 3 ft. (c).
- Aster Mrs. F. Raynor**—Bright rosy crimson. Sept. to Oct. 4 ft. (c).
- Aster St. Egwin**—A free flowering pink variety. 3 ft. Oct.
- Aster White Climax**—A white flowering variety of climax.
- Astilbe**—(See Spirea).
- ***Aubretia Campbelli**—A large flowering hybrid, lavender blue flowers in masses. Dry soil in sun. All Aubretias establish better if part of the top is cut back when planted. April and May. (w).
- ***Aubretia Deltoides (False Wall Cress)**—Forms dense mats of green foliage similar to arabis. Violet flowers in early April and May. 6 in. Dry soil in sun. Excellent rock or wall plants. (w) (s).
- Baptisia Australis (False Indigo)**—Tall racemes of dark blue pea-shaped flowers in June. Good foliage. 3 ft. Ordinary soil.
- ***Bellis Perennis Longfellow (English Daisy) (Bachelors Button)**—Perfectly formed double pink flowers in spring and again in fall. 5 in. Ordinary soil. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- ***Bellis Perennis Snowball**—A white form of the above. 20 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.
- Bocconia Cordata (Plume Poppy) (Tree Celandine)**—A very attractive tall plant, creamy plumes of flowers in July and August. Succeeds in any soil. 6 ft.
- Boltonia Asteroides (False Chamomile) (Boltons Strawort)**—Another fine tall growing plant literally covered with medium sized white daisies in fall. 5 ft.
- Boltonia Latisquana**—An excellent lavender pink form. Valuable for cutting. 4 ft. (c).
- ***Calamintha Alpina**—Rich purple flowers. 6 in. Attractive in the rockery. Sandy loam. July to Oct.
- ***Calandrina Umbellata**—A dwarf spreading plant. 6 in. high. Bright crimson flowers from June through late summer. Light soil in sun. 35 cents each.
- ***Callirhoe Involucrata (Poppy Mallow)**—Attractive trailing plants, finely divided foliage and rosy red mallow-shaped flowers with white centers. Blooms continuously through summer and fall. 6 in. Dry soil in sun.

- ***Campanula Carpatica** (**Carpathian Hairbell**)—A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup-shaped flowers all summer and fall. 6 in. Well drained soil in sun.
- ***Campanula Carpatica Alba**—A white form of the above.
- ***Campanula Garganica**—A spreading tufted plant bearing light blue flowers having white eyes. June to Sept. Well drained place in sun, constant moisture. A gem for the rockery. 3 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Campanula Glomerata Acaulis**—Large clusters of flowers. Rich violet color. 6 in. Not the tall variety. June to August. Dry soil in sun. 35 cents each.
- Campanula Medium** (**Canterbury Bells**)—Biennials bearing a mass of large bell-shaped flowers in June and July. Deservedly popular. 2½ ft. Well-drained soil. (c).
- Campanula Medium Calycanthema** (**Cup and Saucer**)—Blue, rose or white. Colors separate.
- Campanula Medium Single**—Blue, rose or white, separate.
- ***Campanula Muralis** (**Portenschlageana**)—Bluish purple flowers from June to Oct. A popular wall and rockery plant. 3 in. (w). Well drained soil in part shade, constant moisture. 50 cents each.
- Campanula Persicifolia Grandiflora** (**Peach Leaved Bells**)—Bright blue flowers on tall stems excellent for cutting. 2 ft. June and July. Dry soil. (c).
- Campanula Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba**—A white form of the above.
- ***Campanula Pulla**—A handsome creeping variety requiring gritty soil in part shade. Flowers reddish purple from late spring to late summer. (w). 75 cents each.
- ***Campanula Pusilla**—Glossy green leaves, pale blue flowers. 6 in. July and Aug. Dry soil, part shade. This has a good white form. (s). 50 cents each.
- Campanula Pyramidalis** (**Chimney Bell Flower**)—Tall spikes of blue medium sized bell-shaped flowers. 4 ft. June to Sept. Well-drained soil.
- Campanula Pyramidalis Alba**—A white form of the above.
- ***Campanula Raineri**—A beautiful dwarf spreading plant. Lavender blue flowers in June and July. 3 in. Well drained moist soil. Rare and beautiful. (s). 50 cents each.
- ***Campanula Rotundifolia** (**Blue Bells of Scotland**)—A slender growing plant bearing clear blue flowers from June to August. 12 in. (w).
- Carnation**—(See *Dianthus Caryophyllus*).
- Cassia Marylandica** (**Wild Senna**)—Bright yellow pea-shaped flowers. Attractive fern-like foliage. June-Sept. 5 ft.
- ***Catananche Coerulea** (**Cupids Dart**) (**Love Plant**)—Produces heads of blue flowers on long naked stems. Good for cutting. 1½ ft. Well-drained soil. (c).
- Centaurea Dealbata** (**Knapweed**)—Large deep pink flowers in July and August. 1½ ft. Ordinary soil. (c).
- Centaurea Macrocephala**—Large showy yellow thistle-like flowers on long stems. July and August. 3 ft. (c).
- Centaurea Montana** (**Perennial Cornflower**) (**Bachelors Button**)—Large blue cornflower like flowers. July to September. 2 ft. (c).
- ***Cerastium Tomentosum** (**Snow-in-summer**) (**Mouse Ear**)—A creeping alpine plant, white foliage literally covered with white flowers in May and June. Dry soil in sun. 6 in. Vigorous growth. (w).
- ***Cherianthus Allioni** (**Siberian Wallflower**)—Brilliant orange flowers. Fragrant. May to July. 12 in. Biennial. Poor dry soil. (w) (c).
- ***Chrysanthemum Articum** (**Artic Daisy**)—Large white flowers in Sept. and Oct. Very free. Forms an attractive clump of green foliage. Very attractive. 1 ft. 35 cents each.
- Chrysanthemum Maximum, Shasta Daisy Alaska**—Large white flowers in June and July. Excellent for cutting. 2 ft. (c).
- Chrysanthemum Hardy Pompon**—The following are representative varieties, selected for good colors and early bloom. With one or two exceptions, all are excellent for cut flowers. Give them protection in winter. (c).
- Chrysanthemum Hardy-Excelsior**—Deep yellow flowers on long stems. Late October.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Fields of Snow**—A free blooming white variety. Rather dwarf. October.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Firelight**—Deep red. Long stems. October.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Glory of Seven Oaks**—Rich golden yellow. Very free bloomer. Medium height. Early October.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Indian**—Coppery red. Reliable. Late October.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—L'Argentailles**—Reddish bronze. Very free. Middle of October. Medium height.
- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Lillian Doty**—Tall light pink. Late October.

- Chrysanthemum Hardy—Oconto**—Large pure white flowers on long stems. Good cut flower. Middle of October.
- Cimifuga Racemosa (Bugbane) (Snake Root)**—A native shade-loving plant, producing attractive spikes of pure white flowers in summer. 5 ft. Moist soil. 35 cents each.
- ***Colchicum Autumnale (Autumn Crocus)**—Interesting autumn flowering bulbs, growing easily in deep moist soil. Rose lilac flowers are successively produced for several weeks. 4 in. The glossy foliage appears in spring and entirely disappears before blooming. Bulbs will flower out of soil if dug after foliage has made its growth. 40 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen.
- ***Convallaria Majalis (Lily of the Valley)**—A deservedly popular dwarf plant for a rich shady place. Fragrant bell-shaped flowers. 6 in. May and June. (c). Clumps 35 cents each.
- Coreopsis Grandiflora (Tick Seed)**—A popular plant bearing bright yellow daisy-like flowers continuously through the summer. Good for cutting. 18 in. Ordinary soil. (c).
- ***Corydalis Bulbosa**—A bulbous form, excellent for rockeries. A small plant having finely-cut foliage and light purple flowers in early spring. 4 in. Well-drained rich soil, part shade. Plant in late summer or fall. 50 cents each.
- ***Corydalis Lutea (Fumitory)**—Spikes of attractive yellow flowers. Attractive glaucous fern-like foliage. Rich loamy moist soil. Grows in partial shade. 9 in. May to October. (w) (s). 50 cents each.
- ***Crucianella Stylosa (Crosswort)**—Pale rose flowers in globular heads. May to September. 6 in. Ordinary soil. (s).
- ***Cyclamen Europeus (Sowbread)**—Hardy and easy to grow in well-drained rich soil and light shade. Tuberous rooted, attractive foliage and pink flowers in late summer. 5 in. \$1.00 each.
- ***Cypripedium Acaule (Ladies' Slipper) (Moccasin Flower)**—A native Terrestrial Orchid, growing in rich damp peaty soil in shade. Large rosy purple flowers of odd slipper form. 1 ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Cypripedium Pubescens (Large yellow Ladies' Slipper)**—Same habit as above, with large yellow flowers. 50 cents each.
- ***Cypripedium Spectabile (Showy Ladies Slipper)**—The showiest of our native Cypripediums growing 2 ft. tall. Habit same as above. Flowers rose purple and white. 50 cents each.
- ***Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower)**—A dwarf shrubby evergreen plant bearing clusters of pink flowers in May and June and again in late summer. Deliciously fragrant. 8 to 12 in. Will grow in sun or shade. Likes lime soil. 7 to 10 in. spread. \$1.00 each.
- ***Daphne Mezereum**—Dedidious shrubby plant bearing lilac purple flowers before the leaves appear in spring. March and April. 2 ft. 10-15 in. 75 cents each.
- Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur)**—Tall stately plants, bearing long spikes of flowers mostly in shades of blue. Will succeed in any rich soil, and like a little lime. Good for forcing.
- Delphinium Belladonna**—A free and continuous bloomer. Very popular cut flower and forces well. Azure blue. 3 ft. (c).
- Delphinium Bellamosum**—A deep blue form similar to the above.
- Delphinium Cardinale**—A scarlet variety from California. 4 ft. Very brilliant. Like so many Californians, should be kept dry through late summer and perfect drainage assured. Flowers in July. (c). 50 cents each.
- ***Delphinium Chinensis**—Intense gentian blue. Large flowers. Dwarf. 18 in.
- ***Delphinium Chinensis Alba**—A white flowered form of the above.
- Delphinium—Fancy Hybrids**—The finest strain, ranging in color from deep purple to light lavender blue, including many mauve pink and lavender shades. Raised from seeds of choice named varieties only. Flowers are very large both single and double. Spikes often 6 ft tall. (c). 50 cents each.
- Delphinium Gold Medal Hybrids**—A choice imported strain producing a wonderful range of single and semi-double flowers. Fine for extensive plantings in the background or for cutting. (c).
- Delphinium Summer Cloud**—The best white variety of hybrid form we have seen. New. 6 ft. (c). 50 cents each.
- Delphinium Wrexham Hybrids (Hollyhock)**—A wonderful strain recently introduced from England. Stems and flowers are very large in a wide range of colors. Both single and double. 4 to 6 ft. True stock. (c). 50 cents each.
- ***Delphinium Nudicale**—A dwarf western variety producing bright orange scarlet flowers in summer. Sandy soil in sun. 1 ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus (Pinks)**—A popular race of hardy plants producing fragrant flowers in bright colors. Includes many gems for the rockery. Dry soil in sun suits most of them.
- ***Dianthus Alpinus**—Large deep rose flowers with a dark ring around the center. All summer. Deep green glossy foliage. 4 in. Likes a gritty soil. June to August. (w). 35 cents each.

- ***Dianthus Arvenensis**—Small fragrant pink flowers in early summer. Makes handsome mats of grey green foliage. 3 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)**—These popular plants produce freely clusters of fragrant flowers in a wide range of vivid colors. Excellent for cutting! 15 in. (c).
- Dianthus Barbatus Albus**—White.
- Dianthus Barbatus Atrosanguinea**—Deep crimson.
- Dianthus Barbatus Scarlet Beauty**—A choice fiery red variety.
- Dianthus Barbatus Newport Pink**—Rich salmon pink.
- Dianthus Caryophyllus (Hardy Carnation)**—We mention below the best all around varieties that are truly hardy, and closely resemble the greenhouse carnations. They are free and continuous bloomers. Large double flowers on good stems which can be improved by picking off the side buds as soon as large enough. (c). Seed grown plants not quite 100% true.
- Dianthus Caryophyllus Grenadin Scarlet**—Large bright scarlet.
- Dianthus Caryophyllus Grenadin White**—A fine large pure white variety.
- Dianthus Caryophyllus Giant Pink.**
- Dianthus Caryophyllus Yellow**—These are frequently variegated rose.
- ***Dianthus Deltoides (Maiden Pink)**—Narrow dark green leaves, and a mass of deep crimson flowers during June and July. 4 in. (w) (s).
- ***Dianthus Deltoides Albus**—Similar to the above except that its flowers are white.
- ***Dianthus Freyni**—A handsome little plant, large light pink flowers in May. 2 in. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus Knappi**—Small yellow flowers in clusters. Rather straggling in habit. June to August. 12 in. Said to be the only yellow species. 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus Neglectus**—Another beautiful dwarf pink for the rockery or border. Large bright carmine flowers in June and often again in fall. 5 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus Plumarius (Hardy Garden Pinks)**—Pretty grey green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers on long stem. Grown from the best seed obtainable in Europe but do not come quite 100% double. (w) (c).
- ***Dianthus Plumarius Abbotsford**—An attractive variety, deep crimson marked white. Fragrant. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus Plumarius Prince Bismark**—A fragrant continuous blooming variety. Good cut flower. Rosy red. 6 in. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Dianthus Plumarius Mrs. Sinkins**—Pure white. Fragrant. (c). 10 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Dicentra Eximia (Plumy Bleeding Heart)**—Handsome finely cut foliage and racemes of rose pink flowers throughout the summer. Will grow in sun or shade. The excellent foliage of this plant makes it attractive at all times. 12 in.
- ***Dicentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) (Seal Flower)**—Rose crimson heart-shaped flowers in May. An old-fashioned favorite, justly popular. 2 ft. 50 cents each.
- Dictamnus Fraxinella (Gas Plant) (Burning Bush)**—Interesting perennials having rich green foliage and blooming freely in June. The flowers emit a strong lemon fragrance. One of the most permanent herbaceous plants and popular as a memorial plant. 2½ ft. White or red. (c). 35 cents each.
- Digitalis (Foxgloves) (Witches Thimbles)**—A favorite old-fashioned garden plant, producing stately spikes of bright colored flowers in June and July. 3 ft. Inclined to be biennial but comes from self-sown seed. Any well-drained soil.
- ***Digitalis Buxbaumi**—Smooth foliage and small yellow flowers. 2 ft.
- Digitalis Giant Shirley Hybrids**—Mixed colors ranging from white and pink to rose purple. Stronger growing, large flowers and said to be more permanent than other varieties. 5 ft.
- Digitalis Cloxinaeflora**—Large rose purple flowers, spotted darker. 4 ft.
- Digitalis Cloxinaeflora Alba**—A white form of the above.
- Digitalis Cloxinaeflora Rosea**—A pink form of the above.
- Digitalis Isabellina**—A very free flowing light yellow variety. An unusually attractive variety of the preceding.
- ***Dodecatheon Medea (American Cyclamen) (Old Maid's Noses) (Shooting Star)**—A pretty smooth native perennial with white or rose flowers in June. Either sun or shade. 8 in.
- Doronicum Caucasicum (Leopards Bane)**—Large yellow daisy-like flowers having long narrow rays. Excellent for cutting as it blooms in May, on long stems and keeps well when cut. Also a good forcer. 2 ft. Heavy moist soil. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Draba (Whitlow Grass)**—A large family of small plants easily grown in rockery or wall. Give them well-drained soil in sun. (w).
- ***Draba Athoa**—Yellow. April. 2 in. (w). 50 cents each.
- ***Draba Fladnizensis**—White. May. 4 in. (w). 35 cents each.

- ***Draba Olympica**—Bright yellow. May. Mossy foliage. 4 in. (w). 50 cents each.
- ***Draba Repens**—A deep yellow prostrate variety. May and occasionally through the summer. (w). 35 cents each.
- Dracocephalum Ruyschianum (Dragonhead)**—Interesting border plants easily grown in ordinary soil and light shade. Flowers blue resemble *Physostegia* in form. July and August. 2 ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Drayas Octopetala (Mountain Avens) (Swiss Tea)**—A dwarf shrubby evergreen plant, producing large white anemone-like flowers in spring and summer. Easily grown in stony loam soil. A gem for the rockery and will grow in shade. Likes limestone soil. \$1.00 each.
- Echinops Ritro (Globe Thistle)**—Spherical heads of metallic blue. Coarse spiny thistle-like foliage. Lasts a long time when dried. 2½ ft. (c).
- ***Epemidium Macranthum Roseum (Bishops Hat) (Barrenwort)**—Attractive evergreen foliage. Small square rose colored flowers. Moist well-drained place in shade. 6 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Epemidium Macranthum Album**—A white form of the above. 35 cents each.
- Erianthus Ravenae**—(See Hardy Grasses below)
- ***Erica Vulgaris (Calluna, Heather)**—Shrubs. Easily grown in a mixture of sand and peat, half shade. Tubular light pink flowers in late summer and fall, attractive small foliage. 12 in. 75 cents each.
- ***Erica Vulgaris Humile**—A small form of the above. 50 cents each.
- ***Erigeron Alpinus (Fleabane)**—Purplish lavender daisy-like flowers in heads. 4 in. June to August. Sandy soil. 35 cents each.
- Erigeron Speciosa (Syn. Stenactis Speciosa)**—Attractive daisy-like blue flowers from June until fall. Good for cutting. 2 ft.
- ***Erinus Alpinus (Alpine Liver Balsam)**—Racemes of small rose purple flowers in May and June. Small rosettes of attractive evergreen foliage. An excellent wall or rock plant. 4 in. Sandy loam. (w).
- ***Erinus Alpinus Albus**—A white flowering form of the above.
- Eryngium Amethystinum (Sea Holly, Blue Thistle)**—Spiny leaves and blue bracts and flowers. July and August. 2 ft. Well-drained soil. Keeps a long time when cut and dried. (c).
- ***Erysimum Pulchellum (Fairy Wallflower) (Hedge Mustard) (Rock Wall-flower)**—A dwarf plant completely covering itself with sulphur yellow in early spring. Dry place in sun. 6 in. (w).
- Eupatorium Coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum)**—Light purple ageratum-like flowers in late summer and fall. Excellent for cutting. 18 in. Ordinary soil.
- Euphorbia Corollata (Flowering Spurge) (Milkwort)**—Large umbels of small white flowers with green eye in summer. Good cut flower, as a substitute for *Gypsophila*. 18 in. Ordinary soil. (c).
- ***Euphorbia Cyparissus (Cypress Spurge)**—Yellow flower bracts in May and June, resembles a miniature cypress. 10 in. Ordinary soil in sun.
- ***Euphorbia Myrsinites**—A prostrate succulent, bearing yellow flowers in heads. May.
- ***Euphorbia Polychroma**—Large attractive yellow flower bracts. Makes a beautiful formal clump about 1 ft. high. 50 cents each.
- Ferns—Hardy Varieties**—The following are easily grown, requiring plenty of moisture, a light soil to which some peat or leaf mold has been added, and a more or less shaded position.
- ***Ferns—Adiantum Pedatum (Maiden Hair)**—Thrives in either shade or sun. A beautiful species of delicate texture and airy poise. 2 ft.
- Ferns—Asplenium Felix Foeminea (Lady Fern)**—A vigorous plant growing in either sun or shade and rich soil. Fine delicate green fronds. 2½ ft.
- Ferns—Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)**—Makes a beautiful plant when established upright fronds having brown spores at their tips. 4 ft.
- Ferns—Osmunda Regalis (The Royal Fern)**—One of the most beautiful. Rich yellowish green fronds. 3 ft.
- ***Ferns—Polypodium Vulgare (Polypody Fern)**—A small shining evergreen fern. Requires some shade.
- Ferns—Polystichinum Acrostichoides (Christmas Fern) (Dagger Fern)**—A beautiful hardy evergreen fern of easy culture. Requires some shade.
- ***Feverfew (Matricaria) Golden Ball**—A dwarf plant producing large double golden yellow flowers all summer. Good well-drained soil. 12 in.
- Funkia (Plantain Day Lily)**—A group of excellent hardy plants for borders or rockeries. Both foliage and flowers are attractive. They like a rich soil and moisture.
- ***Funkia Fortunei**—Large deep blue green leaves, pale blue flowers. One of the best. Very attractive foliage. 75 cents each.

- ***Funkia Lancifolia**—Broad green leaves, bluish mauve flowers. August and Sept. 15 in.
- ***Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora (August Lily)**—Attractive pale green leaves. Very sweet white flowers in August. 1½ ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Funkia Variegata**—Green leaves striped creamy white, light blue flowers. A most attractive border plant. Makes a beautiful edging for beds or borders.
- Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower)**—Grey green foliage and large daisy-like flowers all summer. Yellow with a crimson ring around the center. Rich dry soil. 18 in. One of the most useful perennials for cutting. (c).
- ***Gentiana Andrewsii (Closed, or Blind Gentian) (Bottle Gentian)**—Bright blue flowers in clusters or heads. These never open, hence the common name Closed Gentian. Easily grown in a moist situation. 12 in. August to Sept.
- ***Gentiana Acaulis (Gentianella)**—An alpine variety of great beauty, forms a dwarf bright green carpet, completely covered with large bright gentian blue flowers in spring. Requires moisture and good drainage. 4 in. Lime. 75 cents per crown.
- ***Gentian Cruciata (Cross Gentian)**—Blue flowers in terminal and axillary clusters. July to September. Easily grown in limestone soil and full sun. 12 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Gentian Lagodechiana**—A variety of *Septemfida* of more prostrate habit. Large pale blue flowers July to September. Light shade, leaf mold and peat. 50 cents each.
- ***Gentian Septemfida**—Similar to the above but more upright in growth. 10 in. Flowers pearl soft blue. August to October. Same culture as *Lagodechiana*. 50 cents each.
- ***Gentian Sino-Ornata**—A very beautiful variety but not easy. Large dark blue flowers striped white, in fall. 6 in. Requires well-drained leaf mold and peat soil free from lime. \$1.00 each.
- ***Geranium Argentum**—A prostrate variety. Silvery foliage and mauve flowers in August. Well drained soil. 4 in. (w). 50 cents each.
- ***Geranium Ibericum (Cranes Bill)**—Large lilac blossoms all summer. A compact plant having attractive serrated foliage. 18 in. Light soil, sun. 35 cents each.
- ***Geranium Maculatum**—A native pale rose variety, blooming in August and September. 18 in.
- ***Geranium Sanguineum**—Bright crimson flowers, serrated foliage. 18 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Geum Lady Strathden**—A rich golden yellow variety similar to the following. 18 in. June and July.
- ***Geum Mrs. Bradshaw (Avens)**—Fiery scarlet blossoms throughout the summer. Very brilliant and attractive. 18 in. Rich moist well-drained soil.
- ***Geum Sibericum**—Very brilliant copper scarlet flowers. 10 in. May. 35 cents each.
- Glaucium Luteum (Horned Poppy)**—Handsome blue grey evergreen foliage. Large orange yellow flowers followed by curious horned-shaped seed pods. Poor soil. June to August. 2 ft.
- ***Globularia Trichosanthes (Globe Daisy)**—Beautiful light blue flowers in globular heads in May and June. Dry soil. 6 in. (w).
- Grasses, Hardy Ornamental—**
- Grasses—Erianthus Ravenae (Hardy Pampas or Plume Grass)**—Produces plumy heads, very freely. 12 ft. 50 cents each.
- Grasses—Eulalia Gracelima (Japan Rush)**—Long narrow foliage having a white mid-rib. Tall plumes in fall. 6 ft.
- Grasses—Eulalia Japonica Variegata**—Has broader foliage than the above, striped white and is not quite as tall. 5 ft.
- Grasses—Eulalia Japonica Zebrina (Zebra Grass)**—Like the above except that yellow stripes run across the blades. 6 ft.
- ***Grasses—Festuca Glaucia (Blue Fescue Grass)**—Dense tufts of narrow blue foliage. Makes an attractive edging. 12 in.
- Gypsophila (Babies Breath) (Chalk Plant)**—All require dry soil and like lime.
- Gypsophila Bristol Fairy**—A new double variety of *Paniculata*, producing larger individual flowers and panicles than the older double varieties. White flowers giving the plant a handsome lacy appearance. Excellent for drying. 2½ ft. Grafted plants. (c). 50 cents each.
- Gypsophila Paniculata Compacta**—Large panicles of small white flowers, plant produces a globular mass. 2½ ft. through, having an airy lacy appearance when in bloom. August. (c).
- ***Gypsophila Repens**—A trailing plant producing masses of small white flowers all summer. 6 in. (w).
- Helenium Hoopesii (Sneezewort)**—Early flowering. Bright yellow daisy-like flowers, fine for cutting. June. 2 ft.
- Helenium Riverton Beauty**—Lemon yellow daisy flowers, having dark centers, good for cutting. 4 ft. August and September. (c).
- Helenium Riverton Gem**—Old gold changing to wallflower red. The finest variety. August and September. 4 ft. (c).

- Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)**—Miss Mellish—Lemon yellow semi-double flowers are produced in abundance in fall. Good cut flower. 4 ft. (c).
- Helianthus Mollis**—A most beautiful variety. Clear yellow flowers. Sept. 4 ft.
- ***Helianthemum (Sun or Rock Rose)**—Dwarf spreading evergreen shrubs, covered with bloom from July to September. A dry sunny place. (w) (s).
- ***Helianthemum Mutabile**—Semi-double and single flowers in a wide range of color. Resemble small roses.
- ***Helianthemum Buttercup**—A fine single golden yellow variety. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Helianthemum Fireball**—Double scarlet. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Helianthemum Rose Queen**—Large pink, single. (w). 35 cents each.
- Heliopsis Scabra Excelsa (Hardy Zinnia) (Orange Sunflower)**—Nearly double chrome yellow flowers from July through September. Excellent cut flower. 2½ ft. (c).
- ***Helleborus Niger (Christmas Rose)**—Large white flowers flushed purple on outside of petals. Glossy evergreen foliage. November to March. Very hardy. 12 in. Rich soil in shade. \$1.00 each.
- Hemerocallis Flava (Lemon Day Lily)**—Clear yellow lily-like flowers in June. Graceful grasslike foliage. Very fragrant. Likes a moist soil. 2 ft. (c).
- Hemerocallis Kwanso**—A double flowering orange-colored variety. July. (c).
- Hemerocallis Thunbergi**—Resembling Flava, but blooms in July after that variety and lacks much of its fragrance.
- ***Hepatica Triloba (Woods Anemone) (Liverwort)**—Color varies from white to rose and blue. A dry place in shade. April. 4 in.
- Hesperis Matronalis (Sweet Rocket) (Dames Violet)**—Panicles of fragrant purple flowers in May and June. Good for cutting. 3 ft. (c).
- ***Heuchera (Coral Bells) (Alum Root)**—Tufts of geranium-like foliage, tall sprays of bell-shaped flowers nearly all summer. 15 in. Ordinary soil.
- ***Heuchera Brizoides**—Pale rose pink flowers, a strong grower and free bloomer. 18 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Heuchera Brizoides Alba**—A creamy white flowering form of the above. 35 cents each.
- ***Heuchera Sangiunea**—Bright crimson flowers, all summer. 15 in. (c). 35 cents each.
- Hibiscus (Giant Flowering Marsh Mallow)**—Huge flowers resembling single hollyhocks. At home in damp soil, but succeeds in dry places. 4 to 5 ft. July and August. Pink, white or red, separate.
- Hollyhocks (Althea Rosea)**—Well known old-fashioned flowers, charming for the background.
- Hollyhocks Double**—Although grown from seed, those offered here are grown from the best seed obtainable in Europe and will come nearly 100% true. Separate colors, white, yellow, rose, scarlet and maroon. 6 ft. July and August.
- Hollyhocks Fringed Alleghany**—Very large semi-double fringed blossoms, in a wide range of interesting colors. Mixed only.
- Hyacinthus Candicans (Galtonia, Cape Hyacinth)**—A summer flowering Hyacinth. White drooping flowers. 4 ft. Somewhat resembles a Yucca. Plant bulbs 4 in. deep in spring. Best treated same as gladiolus, but is quite hardy in well-drained soil. \$1.00 per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.
- ***Hypericum Calycinum**—Golden yellow flowers all summer. 10 in. Hardier than Moserianum which it somewhat resembles. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Hypericum Moserianum (St. Johns Wort)**—Neat green foliage, and rich golden yellow flowers nearly all summer. A very attractive plant. 15 in. Ordinary soil. 35 cents each.
- Hypericum Patulum Henryii**—Similar to the above but hardier and more upright in growth. 2½ ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Hypericum Repens**—A trailing variety, flowers large yellow. July and August. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Iberis Sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)**—A dwarf evergreen shrub-like plant, covered with white flowers. 6 in. June and July. Dry soil. (w).
- ***Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia)**—Rose pink trumpet-shaped flowers with yellow throats. Blooms all summer. Very attractive. Forces well. 12 in. Rich loam. 35 cents each.
- ***Incarvillea Grandiflora**—Large striking crimson purple flowers on 8 in. plants. Plant in rich well-drained soil in sun. Protect in cold climates. This is an unusual plant that attracts much attention. 35 cents each.
- ***Inula Royleana (Fleabane)**—A choice border perennial, attractive coarse leaves and daisy-like flowers, 5 in. across. Rich golden yellow flowers with long narrow rays. 1½ ft.

IRIS GERMANICA

These are among the most satisfactory of our hardy plants; they are easily grown in poor dry soil provided they get the sun; they are reliable bloomers in a wide range of attractive color combinations. Like lime in soil. We list below a few representative and distinct varieties which will prove satisfactory. In the following descriptions S is for standard or upright petals and F for falls or drooping petals. Best planted in early fall.

Alcazar—A fine variety that has won many prizes. Flowers of largest size. S—light bluish violet, F—deep purple, veined bronze.

Caprice—S—rosy red; F—rosy red with yellow beard. Very beautiful.

Cottage Maid—S—silvery blue; F—white reticulated blue.

Fairy—S and F—white, frilled and suffused light blue. Fine.

Florentina Alba—S and F—Creamy white, fragrant. Early.

Helge—S and F—Lemon yellow shaded pearl. Medium height. Very early.

Her Majesty—S—lovely rose pink; F—bright crimson shaded darker. Very handsome.

Iris King—S—clear lemon yellow; F—rich maroon bordered yellow. Striking.

Isoline—S—silvery lilac; F—mauve with orange beard.

Juniata—S and F—deeper blue than *Pallida Dalmatica*—tall and stately.

Kochi—Rich claret purple self. One of the best dark varieties. Early.

Lohengrin—Uniform soft shade of cattleya rose. Very large.

Lord of June—S—lavender blue; F—rich violet purple. A beautiful blue variety of immense size.

Loreley—S—light yellow; F—ultramarine blue bordered cream.

Mad. Chereau—White elegantly frilled clear blue. Tall and very beautiful.

Mad. Paquette—Bright rosy claret. The best red. Distinct vinous fragrance.

Mary Garden—S—pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F—creamy white dotted and veined maroon.

Monseignor—S—rich satiny violet; F—purple crimson. Very large.

Mother of Pearl—S and F—pale bluish lavender, faint creamy undertone. Very large, good substance, tall and very beautiful.

Mrs. H. Darwin—Pure white, slightly reticulated violet at base. One of the best whites.

Pallida Dalmatica—S—lavender; F—deeper lavender. A superb variety.

Prosper Laugier—S—light bronze. F—velvety ruby purple. A conspicuous dark variety.

Queker Lady—S—smoky lavender; F—*Ageratum* blue and gold, yellow beard.

Queen of May—Soft rose lilac, almost pink.

Rhein Nixe—S—pure white; F—deep violet blue. Very attractive.

Rose Unique—Bright violet rose. Said to be the nearest to a pink Iris. Early.

Seminole—S—violet; F—crimson. Large and attractive.

Sherwin Wright—A golden yellow self, very free.

Violacea Grandiflora—S—rich blue; F—violet blue. A large and handsome variety.

IRIS PUMILLA

These resemble the Germanicas. They are very dwarf, not over 15 in. tall, and bloom in April and May before the tall varieties. (w).

Bride—Very large white.

Formosa—S—deep blue; F—dark purple.

Lutea—Golden yellow.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)

These are magnificent, and where they succeed, surpass everything. They require well-enriched soil and plenty of moisture during early summer but standing water should be avoided. The flowers are very large and their delicate colorings are hard to describe. They bloom in July after the German Iris. The varieties listed below represent the best selection from a large collection.

Cekka-no-nami—Glistening white, very early and free. Double. 35 cents each.

Hercules—Clear lilac blue. Double. 35 cents each.

Koki-no-iro—Rich violet purple, white petioloids tipped violet. Large blossoms, early and free bloomer. Double. 35 cents each.

Mahoghany—Purplish red. Late. Extra large. Double. 35 cents each.

Melpomene—Soft blue veined dark blue. Double. 35 cents each.

Mongi-no-taki—Bright rose with deeper markings. Double. 35 cents each.

Proserpine—Velvety blue sanded on white ground. General effect, soft blue. Single. 35 cents each.

Uchiu—Cerulean blue, golden center. Very large double flowers. Has a long blooming season. 35 cents each.

IRIS SPECIES

- ***Iris Bracteata**—A native western variety fine for the rock garden. Deep yellow veined purple. Leaf mold soil and light shade. 12 in. May. 35 cents each.
 - ***Iris Cristata**—A native creeping variety. Crested flowers, rich amethyst blue. 3 in. May.
 - Iris Siberian, Orientalis, Blue King**—Large clear blue flowers produced in profusion. Likes a moist place. 3 ft. May and June. (c).
 - Iris Siberian, Orientalis, Snow Queen**—Similar to the above with snow-white flowers. (c).
 - ***Iris Tectorum**—This is the roof iris of Japan, where it is grown on the thatched roofs. A beautiful variety, crested blue flowers. 12 in. Well-drained soil. (w). May and June. 35 cents each.
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- ***Jasione Perennis (Sheeps Scabious)**—Lavender blue scabiosa-like flowers. Very attractive. 6 in. June and July. Well-drained soil. 35 cents each.
 - Lathyrus Latifolius (Everlasting Pea)**—Charming herbaceous climbers flowering a long season. Very permanent. Separate colors, pink, red or white. Ordinary soil. (c).
 - Lavendula Vera (Sweet Lavender)**—The true old-fashioned variety, aromatic foliage and fragrant blue flowers. 1½ ft. July and August. Well-drained soil. Protect in cold climates. (c).
 - ***Leontopodium Alpinus (Edelweis)**—A well known plant from the Alps, grey foliage and clusters of small yellow flowers surrounded by white woolly bracts. 5 in. June to August. Likes light well-drained limestone soil.
 - Lewisia**—These are native western plants belonging to the Portulaca family. Well-drained soil of loam or leaf mold is essential. Have endured our winters.
 - ***Lewisia Rediviva (Bitterroot)**—A deciduous form, very large pink to white flowers all through mid-summer. 2 in. 50 cents each.
 - ***Lewisia Tweedyi**—Perhaps the finest variety. Flowers appear on 4 in. stems. They are very large and range in color from white through apricot and salmon. May and June. Large evergreen foliage. \$1.00 each.
 - Liatris Pycnostachya (Blazing Star or Kansas Gay Feather)**—(Button Snake Root)—Grass-like foliage and tall spikes of rich purple flowers. Unusual and attractive. Excellent for cut flowers. 5 ft. August and September. Ordinary soil. Should not be planted deep. (c).
 - Liatris Scariosa**—Clear purple flowers on 3½ ft. spikes in August. Another valuable cut flower. (c).
 - ***Linaria Cymbalaria (Toad Flax) (Kenilworth Ivy)**—A neat trailing plant, attractive foliage and lavender blue flowers all summer. Light well-drained soil. (w).
 - ***Linum (Flax) Flavum (Campanulatum)**—A fine variety producing transparent yellow blossoms. 9 in. June to August. Ordinary soil.
 - ***Linum Perenne**—Delicate pale blue flowers on slender stems. These last only a day but are abundantly produced in succession. 2 ft.

LILIES—HARDY GARDEN VARIETIES

No garden is complete without its lilies. Those listed below are some of the hardiest and most easily grown. By following a few cultural hints they should be successfully grown in any garden. Many are easily forced and good for cutting.

- Auratum (Gold Banded Lily of Japan)**—One of the handsomest but unfortunately is liable to be of short duration here. Its large fragrant blooms are white spotted brown with a golden yellow band running through each petal. Usually arrives from Japan with the Speciosum varieties too late for fall planting. Should be planted in early spring. Cover at least 6 in. deep, placing some sand and peat in the bottom of the trench. Well-drained soil. 4 ft. August and September. 40 cents each; \$4.00 per doz.
- Canadensis**—One of our native lilies of easy culture. Varies from red to yellow. Hardy and easy to grow. 4 ft. July. Plant either spring or fall. 35 cents each.
- Candidum (Madonna or St. Josephs Lily) (Ascension Lily)**—This popular garden variety has many common names. Large fragrant pure white trumpet-shaped flowers in July. Best planted in fall and left undisturbed. 3 ft. 35 cents each.
- ***Elegans Thunbergianum**—A dwarf variety suitable for the rockery. Orange trumpet-shaped blossoms in July. Of easy culture. 18 in. 35 cents each.
- Henryii (Yellow Speciosum)**—A Chinese variety, orange yellow blossoms resembling the Speciosums in form. August and September. 4 ft. Of easy culture. 50 cents each.

- Regale (The Regal Lily)**—A wonderful lily of easy culture in well-drained soil. Large white trumpet-shaped blossoms, shaded pink on the outside and lined with gold. Has a very sweet penetrating odor. Sometimes grows 6 ft. high with a dozen buds on a stalk. Plant 5 in. deep. 35 cents each.
- Speciosum Album**—A white form of this species of Japan lily, having reflexed blossoms. Require about the same culture as the Auratum lily, though more easily grown than that variety. September. 50 cents each.
- Speciosum Magnificum**—A variety of Rubrum being larger and having more color than that variety. 50 cents each.
- Speciosum Rubrum**—One of the most beautiful and attractive lilies. Reflexed petals white with crimson markings and darker spots. 50 cents each.
- Superbum (American Turks Cap Lily)**—A hardy native lily of easy culture, enjoys moist soil. Bright orange with dark spots. 5 ft.
- ***Tenuifolium (Coral Lily)**—One of the most interesting little lilies in the list. Recurved bright scarlet flowers in early June. 12 to 18 in.
- Tigrinum Splendens (Tiger Lily)**—Orange red spotted darker. A pretty lily of easiest culture. 4 ft.
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- ***Lithospermum**—A group of handsome dwarf shrubby plants, very satisfactory for the rockery. Give them a peaty soil well-drained, in sun.
- ***Lithospermum Prostratum, Heavenly Blue**—Spreading mats of dark green, large sky blue flowers off and on all summer. 4 in. One of the handsomest blue plants for the rockery. Easier to grow than most gentians. \$1.00 each.
- Lobelia Cardinalis (Cardinal Flower) (Indian Paint Brush)**—A native swamp plant that succeeds in rich moist garden soil. Tall spikes of most brilliant scarlet. 4 ft. August.
- ***Lotus Corniculatus flpl. (Baby's Slippers) (Wonder Plant)**—Double yellow pea-shaped flowers all summer. Ordinary well-drained soil in sun. An excellent ground cover. (w). 50 cents each.
- Lychnis (Campion) (Catchfly)**—
- ***Lychnis Alpina**—Deep rose. Dry soil in sun. 4 in. June and July. (w).
- Lychnis Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross) (Jerusalem Cross) (Scarlet Lightning)**—Bright scarlet in heads, 2 to 3 ft. June to August.
- ***Lychnis Haageana**—Orange red flowers of very large size. Color varies some. Very showy. 12 in. June to August.
- ***Lychnis Viscaria Flore Plena**—Brilliant red. An attractive double variety. Good for cutting. June and July. 10 in. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Lychnis Viscaria Splendens (German Catch Fly)**—A single variety of the above.
- Lupinus Polyphyllus**—Require rich moist soil. Produce tall spikes of blossoms, pea-shaped, blue, white, and rose separate. 3 ft. June to September.
- Lythrum Superbum Roseum (Purple Loosestrife)**—Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers. Prefers wet soil. A showy border plant. 4 ft. (c)
- Matricaria (Feverfew)**—Attractive plants for the border and valuable for summer cut flowers. Well-drained soil in sun.
- Matricaria Little Gem**—Large double white daisy-like flowers in clusters all summer. Protect in cold climates. 2 ft. (c).
- ***Matricaria Golden Ball**—A dwarf double yellow form. 12 in. (c).
- ***Mazus Reptans (Rugosa)**—A wonderful ground cover and also an excellent rock plant. Well-drained soil in light shade. Flowers lilac with white lip in May to August. 4 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Meconopsis Cambrica (Welsh poppy)**—Requires leaf mold soil and part shade. Orange yellow poppies in spring. 12 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Mertensia Virginica (Virginia Blue Bells) (Virginia Cowslip)**—A native plant, brilliant blue flowers in early spring. Foliage dies down after blooming season. Likes a shady place. 1 ft.
- Monarda Didyma (Bergamot) (Bee Balm) (Cambridge Scarlet) (Horse Mint) (Oswego Tea)**—Aromatic foliage, brilliant scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 ft. (c).
- Monarda Didyma Rosea**—A rose colored form of the preceding.
- ***Muscari Botrioides (Grape Hyacinth)**—Small bulbs blooming very early in spring. Blue flowers on upright stems resemble an inverted miniature bunch of grapes. Plant in fall. 40 cents doz., \$4.00 per 100. There is also a good white form of this. 75 cents per doz., \$6.00 per 100.
- ***Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not)**—A well known and popular plant blooming in spring. Like a shaded moist situation. Make excellent ground covers.
- ***Myosotis Palustris Semperflorens**—Bright blue flowers with yellow eye. A free and continuous bloomer.
- ***Myosotis Palustris Rosea**—An attractive pink flowering form of the above.

- ***Nepeta Mussini (Ground Ivy)**—A dwarf compact plant, producing a mass of lavender blue flowers all summer. 1 ft. Aromatic foliage, hot dry place. (w).
- ***Niembergia Rivularis (Cup Flower)**—Large cup shaped white flowers all summer. Makes a dense carpet. 4 in. Well drained moist soil and part shade. Should be protected in cold climates and planted in spring only.
- Oenothera (Evening Primrose) (Sundrops)**—Well drained soil in sun.
- Oenothera Fruiticosa**—Deep yellow flowers, very freely produced all summer.
- ***Oenothera Missouriensis (Syn. Macrocarpa)**—A dwarf plant producing large yellow blossoms, too large for the plant all summer.
- Oenothera Speciosa**—Very large pure white flowers. 1½ ft.
- ***Oenothera Youngi**—Large glossy leaves, lemon yellow flowers. 18 in.
- ***Omphalodes (Venus Navelwort) (Blue Eyed Mary)**—Beautiful dwarf creeping plants related to the Forget-Me-Nots. They require light shade and well drained loamy or peaty soil. Real gems for the rock garden.
- ***Omphalodes Verna (Creeping Forget-me-not)**—A dwarf spreading plant, large cordate foliage. Azure blue flowers in April. 50 cents each.
- ***Onosma Taurica (Golden Drops)**—Bright yellow flowers in clusters, very fragrant. Late summer, rich well drained soil. 15 in. (w). 50 cents each.
- Papaver**—No garden is complete without the delicate and brilliant colored hardy poppies. The alpine have attractive foliage and are excellent for the rockery. The Iceland poppies are also excellent for the rockery and bloom continuously except during the hot dry weather.
- ***Papaver Alpinus**—Plant resembles the Iceland poppies but is smaller, and more delicate. Flowers fringed. 8 in. Best transplanted when small. Colors separate. Orange, Rose, white or yellow. Poor limestone soil.
- ***Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)**—A tufted plant having finely divided leaves. Blooms are continuously and freely produced on tall naked stems. Colors separate, Orange, white or yellow. 12 in. (c).
- Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)**—Extremely large orange scarlet blooms, each petal having a dark blotch at its base. One of the showiest of hardy plants. Best left undisturbed. 3 ft. May and June. Best planted in fall when dormant or just after starting into growth. Spring planting is seldom successful. If cut early in morning just as the buds are ready to open, they keep well in water.

The following varieties are gorgeous. These are grown from cuttings and are true to description. Seeds reproduce only a mixture of more or less inferior varieties.

- Papaver Orientale Mahony**—Crimson maroon, the darkest variety. 75 cents each.
- Papaver Orientale Mrs. Perry**—Orange Apricot. 35 cents each.
- Papaver Orientale Olympica**—Brilliant scarlet. Opens double, but black stamens appear as flower develops. 50 cents each.
- Papaver Orientale Perrys White**—Satiny white, black blotches conspicuous. 50 cents each.
- Papaver Orientale Princess Victoria Louise**—Delicate salmon pink. 35 cents each.
- Pachysandra Terminalis (Japan Spurge)**—An evergreen ground cover having rich glossy green foliage. Excellent under evergreen trees or dense shade. Also in sunny borders. Plant 3 in. apart.
- Pentstemon Barbatulus Torreyi (Beard Tongue)**—Spikes of bright scarlet flowers. Very attractive in the hardy border. 3 ft. (c).
- Pentstemon Digitalis**—Spikes of white foxglove like blossoms. 3 ft.
- ***Pentstemon Glaber (Speciosus)**—Attractive blue green foliage. Clear blue flowers in crowded spikes. July to November. 12 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Pentstemon Gordonii Splendens**—Another pretty blue variety blooming in July. Bright metallic blue. Occasionally pink. 12 in.

PHLOX SPECIES

- ***Phlox Amoena**—Forms and attractive mat completely covered with bright pink flowers in early spring. 4 in.
- ***Phlox Divaricata Canadensis (Blue Phlox)**—Large fragrant lavender flowers, very early in spring. Very desirable. 10 in.
- ***Phlox Divericata Laphami**—Purplish blue flowers nearly all summer. Stronger than preceding. 35 cents each.
- ***Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink) (Mountain Pink)**—Attractive moss like evergreen foliage, forms a thick mat completely covered with bright colored flowers in early spring. 6 in. A hot dry place. (w).
- ***Phlox Subulata Alba**—A pure white variety.

- ***Phlox Subulata Lilacina**—Light Lilac.
- ***Phlox Subulata Rosea**—Bright rose pink.
- ***Phlox Subulata Vivid**—Bright pink with a fiery red eye. Not as strong growing as rosea but exremely free flowering. 35 cents each.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Hardy Phlox)

These are well known and justly popular hardy border plants. Very showy with their panicles of brilliantly colored flowers in late summer, remaining in bloom for a long time. The varieties listed below, represent a wide range of color and will prove satisfactory.

- Antonin Mercie**—A beautiful lilac blue, large floret, very free, medium height.
- B. Compte**—Rich satiny amaranth. A tall very showy variety, rather late.
- Beacon**—A choice bright cherry red variety. Medium height.
- Ethel Pritchard**—A very showy variety described as a French mauve. Medium tall.
- Gen. Von Heutz**—Reddish salmon, white center. A distinct and beautiful variety.
- Kathleen**—Deep salmon pink, with darker center. Individual florets very large; new. 35 cents each.
- La Vague**—Mauve pink with a red eye. Very reliable.
- Miss Lingard**—Very early, belonging to the suffruticosa type. Has attractive glossy green foliage and a long flowering period. One of the best for cutting. White with faint pink eye. (c).
- Mrs. Jenkins**—A very satisfactory pure white variety. Very free. Medium height.
- Pantheon**—Salmon rose. Very large florets. Good pink variety.
- Rhineland**—A beautiful salmon pink with deeper eye. Medium height.
- R. P. Struthers**—Bright rosy red with deeper red eye. A healthy grower and free bloomer.
- Rijnstrom**—Deep rose pink, very free bloomer. Much like pantheon in color.
- Thor**—Deep salmon pink overlaid scarlet, deeper colored eye. A very popular variety.
- Von Hockburg**—Dark crimson. Very large. One of the finest.
- W. C. Egan**—Soft lilac pink, one of the best light colored varieties.
- Widar**—Reddish violet, large white eye. Very attractive.

- Physalis Franchetti (Chinese Lantern Plant) (Winter Cherry)**—Flowers yellow inconspicuous. Attractive dense foliage, large orange scarlet fruits lasting all winter when cut. Ordinary soil.
- Physostegia Virginica (False Dragonhead) (American Heather)**—Long spikes of tubular delicate pink flowers during July and August. 3 ft. Ordinary soil. (c).
- ***Physostegia Vivid**—Larger flowers rose and later flowering than preceding. Not quite so tall. Choice cut flower. (c).
- ***Phythema Comosum**—These are related to the campanulas and succeed in well drained porous soil in sun or light shade. This variety likes a little lime. Purple blue flowers in May. 3 in. (w). 50 cents each.
- ***Phythema Scheuchzeri**—Heads of violet blue, May to July. 10 in. Leafmold and sand. 35 cents each.
- Platycodon Grandiflora (Balloon Flower)**—Large showy blue balloon shaped buds opening into large blue bell shaped flowers. Very interesting. June to October. 15 in. Ordinary soil.
- Platycodon Grandiflora Alba**—A white or light blue flowering form of the above.
- ***Platycodon Mariesii**—A beautiful dwarf form of the above. 10 in.
- ***Platycodon Mariesii Alba**—A light blue or white form.
- ***Plumbago Larpentae (Leadwort)**—A dwarf spreading plant, attractive green foliage, shaded bronze, deep blue flowers in fall. 6 in. Well drained rich soil. Late to appear above ground in spring.
- ***Polemonium Coeruleum (Jacobs Ladder)**—Sky blue flowers on tall stems. Attractive fern-like foliage. 15 in. June and July. Ordinary soil.
- ***Polemonium Reptans (Greek Valerian)**—Attractive blue flowers. April to June. 10 in.
- ***Portulaca Double Mixed**—Annual in Duration, but such a choice rock plant that it cannot be omitted. Quickly forms a thick mat of fleshy foliage completely covered with large rose like blossoms all summer, from the best imported seed, but will not produce 100% double blossoms. A wide range of colors in mixture. Ready about June 1st. 50 cents dozen.
- ***Potentilla Formosa (Cinquefoil)**—Dark red blossoms all summer. Attractive strawberry-like foliage. 18 in. Any soil.
- ***Potentilla Napalensis Miss Wilmot**—Very attractive salmon pink flowers, darker center. 15 in.
- ***Primula (Hardy Primrose)**—Splendid plants for the rockery. Most of them preferring rich moist soil and a little shade.

- ***Primula Auricula Alpina**—A gem for the rock garden. Forms rosettes of attractive smooth light green foliage, heads of very fragrant flowers of various colors with yellow centers. 6 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Primula Corthusoides**—A siberian species having attractive rosettes of crinkled leaves. Flowers deep rose nearly all summer. Well drained soil in sun. 10 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Primula Denticulata Cashmeriana**—Heads of lilac purple flowers. April to June. 50 cents each.
- ***Primula Denticulata Rosea**—A rose colored form of the above. 50 cents each.
- ***Primula Veris (Polyanthus)**—Hardy and of easy culture. A wide range of colors in early spring. 6 in.
- ***Primula Vulgaris (The English Primrose or Cowslip)**—Pale yellow. 6 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Prunella Grandiflora (Heal all) (Self Heal)**—Purple in short spikes all summer. Any soil, not too dry. 8 in. July and August.
- ***Pulmonaria Angustifolia Azurea (Lungwort)**—Lovely blue flowers very early in spring. Flowers resemble mertensia, but is not quite so tall and foliage is rough and persistent, deep green. A very rare and unusual plant. 35 cents each.
- ***Pulmonaria Saccharata Maculata**—Similar to the above but leaves are spotted white. A choice plant. Rare. 50 cents each.
- Pyrethrum Roseum (Painted Daisy) (Persian Daisy)**—Of easy culture in any soil, flowering profusely in early summer and less freely in late summer and fall. Finely divided attractive foliage. Finest single and double mixed. 2 ft. (c).
- ***Ranunculus Repens Flpl. (Buttercup)**—Double bright golden yellow flowers in May. Profuse bloomer, glossy foliage. 6 in. Likes a moist soil.
- Rudebekia Lacinata Flpl. (Golden Glow) (Cone Flower)**—Full double golden yellow flowers on 6 ft. stalks in August. Very popular. Any soil. (c).
- Rudebekia Newmanni (The Perennial Black Eyed Susan)**—Large orange yellow daisy like flowers with dark brown or purple cone all summer. 3 ft. Fine for cutting. (c).
- Rudebekia Purpurea (Echinacea Purpurea) (Purple Cone Flower)**—A peculiar attractive plant with large reddish purple flowers with brown centers. Good cut flower. 3 ft. Late summer. (c).
- ***Sagina Subulata (Spergula)**—Green mossy cushions, small white flowers in May and June. 1 in.
- Salvia Azurea (Blue Sage)**—Bright sky blue flowers in late summer. Profuse bloomer. 3 ft. Good border plant. Loam soil. (c).
- Salvia Pitcheri**—Bright gentian blue. Similar in habit to Azurea. (c).
- ***Sanguinaria Canadensis (Bloodroot)**—Its thick roots bleed when injured, hence its name. Large white flowers in May and June. 6 in. A native woods plant, moist soil and shade.
- ***Santolina Incana (Lavender Cotton) (Ground Cypress)**—Flowers yellow, dwarf evergreen aromatic grey foliage. 1 ft. Well drained soil.
- ***Saponaria Ocymoides Splendens (Soapwort)**—A dwarf trailing plant, makes a thick mat litterally covered with pink blossoms. May to July. Ordinary soil. (w).
- ***Saxifraga Aizoon**—Small rosettes of silvery incrustated foliage, white flowers in early spring. All the encrusted Saxifragas want a little lime, and appear to be best in light shade. 50 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Aizoon Rosea**—A handsome rose colored form of the above. 50 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Lagraveana**—Waxy white flowers. Pretty rosettes of small encrusted leaves. 75 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Apiculata**—Green rosettes, flowers yellow. Give it rich limestone soil and shade. Cushion type. 75 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Cordifolia (Rock Foil)**—Forms masses of large deep green leaves which are very attractive at all times. Flowers pink in short spikes or clusters very early in the spring. 12 in. Grows in any soil sun or shade. 35 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Decipiens (Crimson Moss)**—White flowers in May and June, forms a low mound of mossy foliage, which turns bright red in winter, prefers some shade. Well drained soil. 35 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Decipiens Rosea**—A very pretty rose colored form of the preceding. 50 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Ligulata Leichtlini**—Rosettes of large evergreen leaves, red flowers on 2 ft. stems. Early spring. 35 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga McNabiana**—Forms a grey green rosette of encrusted foliage. Flowers white dotted pink. 12 in. Well drained soil, light shade. 50 cents each.
- ***Saxifraga Umbrosa (London Pride)**—Spikes of light rose flowers on 15 in. stems. Foliage green. Give them well drained moist soil in shade. 35 cents each.

- Scabiosa Caucasica (Pincushion Flower) (Blue Bonnet) (Mourning Bride)**—An attractive soft blue, a good border plant, excellent for cutting. 18 in. June to September. Good garden soil. 35 cents each. (c).
- ***Scutellaria Baicalensis (Skull Cap)**—Clear blue snapdragon like flowers. 12 in. June to August. Good soil in sun. (w).
- Sedum (Stone Crop)**—The dwarf varieties are excellent for hot dry positions in the rockery. Like a little lime in soil.
- ***Sedum Acre (Golden Moss) (Wall Pepper)**—Foliage green moss-like, flowers yellow. 4 in. June to September. (w) (s).
- ***Sedum Album**—Dwarf spreading plant, thick waxy leaves, white flowers. June to August. (w) (s).
- ***Sedum Anacampseros**—Bluish white. Broad thick leaves, blue green. May to August. A very desirable variety. 6 in.
- ***Sedum Divergens**—A native of the Rockies, small bead like leaves, red tinted on red stems, yellow flower. August. 4 in. A good variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Sedum Glaucum**—Silvery grey foliage, very small compact growth. (w). June to September. White.
- ***Sedum Kamchaticum**—Creeping habit, green foliage. Attractive orange yellow flowers. 6 in. August to September. Deciduous.
- ***Sedum Kamchaticum Variegata**—A variegated form of the above. 35 cents each.
- ***Sedum Lydium**—Pink flowers. Dwarf spreading variety, bronzy green foliage. Very attractive. 4 in. (w). July to September.
- ***Sedum Murale (Pink Sea Foam)**—White flowers with pink centers. Purplish foliage resembling album in character to which it is related. Creeping in character.
- ***Sedum Nevi**—Attractive rosettes of greyish flat leaves, flowers white. May to July, 4 in. Another choice variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Sedum Nicaence**—A very attractive upright variety, glaucous foliage clear yellow flowers, May to July. 10 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Sedum Obtusatum**—Attractive emerald green foliage shaded bronze. Bright clear yellow flowers in July. 3 in. One of the best.
- ***Sedum Pruniatum Forsterianum**—A trailing variety, blue grey foliage taking on autumn colors. flowers golden yellow, in July. 3 in.
- ***Sedum reflexum Cristatum (Rupestre)**—An interesting variety in which the stems are thickened and flattened like an cockscomb. Flowers yellow. 4 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Sedum Sarmamentosum**—A choice dwarf spreading variety. Flowers yellow, rapid growth. (w). June and July.
- ***Sedum Seiboldi**—An erect growing variety, pretty rose colored flowers in immense heads in fall. 12 in.
- Sedum Spectabile Brilliant**—A bright red form of the spectabile.
- ***Sedum Spurium Coccineum**—A dwarf variety with thick fleshy leaves. Rosy crimson, July and August. 6 in.
- ***Sedum Ternatum**—A spreading variety enduring more shade than most varieties, white flowers in May. 5 in. A good ground cover.
- ***Sempervivums (Houseleek) (Hens and Chickens)**—Small succulent rosettes of leaves, will grow in crevices of rocks or anywhere that they can gain a footing. Like a little lime in soil. (w) (s).
- ***Sempervivum Arachnoidaum (Cobweb Houseleek)**—Small rosettes, tip of leaves connected with silvery threads simulating a cobweb in the rosette. Flowers bright red in panicles 6 in. tall.
- ***Sempervivum Arachnoideum Rubrum**—Medium sized webby rosettes, deep pink flowers. 35 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Arenarium**—Forms cushions of very small green rosettes. 3 for 25 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Assimile**—Pale green medium sized rosettes tipped brown. Flowers rose. 3 for 50 cents. \$12.00 for 100.
- ***Sempervivum Atrovioleum**—A rare and highly prized variety. Large deep purple red rosettes. Slightly webbed. 70 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Brauni**—Greenish brown rosettes tipped brownish red. Large rosettes flowers red. Distinct. 35 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Calcareum**—Large blue rosettes tipped red.
- ***Sempervivum Doehlianum**—Small or medium rosettes. Green, slightly webbed. Very neat. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Fauconetti**—Small webbed rosettes. A very popular variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Fimbriatum (Fringed Houseleek)**—Flattened rosettes, 1 in. in diameter, leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Glaucum**—Glaucous leaves tipped brown. Rosettes large, flowers red.
- ***Sempervivum Globiferum (Globe bearing House leek)**—Rosettes of short scale like leaves, new rosettes appear on the old one. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Laggeri**—Very near to Arachnoideum, larger rosettes. 3 for 50 cents. \$12.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Lowns No. 60**—Suffused red. Large rosettes. Very fine. 75 cents each.

- ***Sempervivum Montanum**—Small dull green, offsets on long leafy stems. Flowers red. An unusual and attractive variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Rubicundum**—Large rosettes, shaded red purple giving a rose color effect. An unusual variety, in great demand. 35 cents each.
- ***Sempervivum Soboliferum**—Rosettes of short crowded scale like leaves. Outer leaves tinted reddish brown. Flowers yellow. 3 for 35 cents. \$10.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Tectorum** (Roof houseleek)—Large rosettes, 4 or 5 in. in diameter, leaves long and thick. Flowers red on stems about 1 ft. high. 3 for 25 cents. \$6.00 per 100.
- ***Sempervivum Triste**—Large rosettes of deep green tinted brown. 35 cents each.
- ***Silene Alprestris**—White flowers May to August. 4 in. Fine rock plant.
- ***Silene Saxifraga**—Flowers white in great profusion, dense mossy growth. 6 in. All summer.
- ***Silene Schafta** (Autumn Catchfly)—Rose pink flowers continuously in late summer and fall. 6 in. (w).
- ***Sisyrinchium Angustifolium** (Rush Lily) (Satin Flower) (Blue Eyed Grass) (Grass Widow)—Violet blue, May to September. 2 in. Foliage grass like.
- ***Spergula Filifera** (Spurry)—A mosslike spreading plant about 1 in. tall. Makes a dense crowded dark green mat. Rather unusual and interesting. (s). Sometimes listed as Arenaria Ver-na and Sagina. (w).
- Spirea (Astilbe) (Meadow Sweet)**—
- ***Spirea Filipendula** (Dropwort)—Forms an attractive rosette of fernlike evergreen foliage. Flowers creamy white. June and July. 1½ ft. Well drained moist soil.
- ***Spirea Filipendula Flpl.** (Double Dropwort)—Similar to the above but not so tall and vigorous. Pretty double flowers. 1 ft. 35 cents each.
- Spirea Gladstone**—A fine white variety, excellent for forcing in pots or cutting. Immense trusses of snow white flowers. 18 in. June and July. (c). 35 cents each.
- Spirea Queen Alexandra**—Beautiful feathery spikes of light pink flowers. A choice variety for forcing in pots. 18 in. (c). 35 cents each.
- Spirea Ulmaria Flpl.** (Double Meadow Sweet)—Handsome spikes of double creamy white flowers. 3 ft. (c).
- ***Stachys Lanata** (Woundwort) (Lambs Ears)—Dwarf wooly foliage, silvery grey in color. Flowers purple, not especially attractive. 6 in. Any soil.
- ***Statice Latifolia** (Great Sea Lavender)—Large finely divided heads of pretty lavender blue flowers which are very small, and retain their beauty for a long time when cut and dried. Forms attractive rosettes of leathery green leaves. 15 in. July and August.
- ***Stokesia Cyanea** (Stokes Aster) (Cornflower Aster)—Very large lavender blue centaurea-like blossoms all summer. 18 in. Good moist soil.
- ***Synthyris Reniformis** (Kitten Tails)—Native to our western states. Slender spikes of pale violet flowers in April. 6 in. Rich soil, light shade. 35 cents each.
- ***Teucrium Chamaedrys** (Germander)—Deep rose flower spikes from July to September. Glossy evergreen foliage. Ordinary well drained soil in sun. (w). 35 cents each.
- ***Thalictrum Adiantifolium** (Meadow Rue)—Small white flowers in June. Beautiful foliage like that of the maidenhair fern. 2 ft. Moist soil, prefers light shade.
- Thalictrum Dipterocarpum**—Flowers a beautiful lilac mauve in sprays in August and September. Valuable for cutting. 4 ft. Give light protection in cold climates. Plant in spring only. 35 cents each. (c).
- ***Thymus Serpyllum Album** (White Thyme)—Makes a white mat. Poor soil in sun. (w).
- ***Thymus Serpyllum** (Mountain Thyme)—A dense mat of deep green foliage, deep blue flowers. 4 in. (w).
- ***Thymus Serpyllum Coccineum** (Crimson Thyme)—A red flowering form of the above. (w).
- ***Thymus Serpyllum Lanuginosa** (Wooly Thyme)—A wooly grey goliaged form. (w).
- ***Thymus Citriodorus** (Lemon Thyme)—Forms a dense mat of golden green foliage. Flowers a deep blue. 4 in. (w).
- ***Tierella Cordifolia** (Mitrewort) (Foam Flower)—Short spikes of creamy white star shaped flowers in May. 10 in. Partial shade.
- ***Tigridia Pavonia** (Mexican Flame Flower) (Shell Flower)—Large orange yellow cup shaped flowers, attractively marked with dark spots. Flowers last longer in light shade. Treat bulbs like gladiolus, but protect them from mice when in storage. 15 in. \$1.00 per dozen.
- Tradescantia Virginica** (Spiderwort) (Flower of a Day)—An old time favorite. Blue flowers all summer. 2 ft. Moist soil.

- ***Trillium Grandiflorum** (Wake Robin) (Wood Lily)—Large pure white lily like flowers in May. Likes a shady place. 12 in. Plant bulbs in Fall.
- Tritoma Pfitzeri** (Red Hot Poker) (Torch Lily) (Flame Flower)—Small tubular flowers thickly set on tall naked stems, from August to late fall. 3½ ft. Requires some winter protection and should be planted in spring only. 35 cents each. (c).
- ***Trollius Europeanus** (Globe Flower)—Large orange yellow buttercup like flowers continuously from spring until fall. Likes a moist place in partial shade. 15 in. 50 cents each. (c).
- Trollius Orange Globe**—A pretty orange colored form of the above. 50 cents each. (c).
- ***Tunica Saxifraga** (Coat Flower)—Pretty light pink flowers all summer. A very neat little tufted plant. 4 in. Any well drained soil.
- Valeriana Coccinea** (Valerian)—Old rose in large heads. 2 ft. Fine landscape species. June to October. Ordinary moist soil. (c).
- Valeriana Officinalis** (Hardy Garden Heliotrope)—White tinted rose in heads on straight stems. Strong delicious heliotrope fragrance. 3½ ft. Any good soil.
- ***Verbena Venosa**—Deep purple flowers, grey foliage. May to October. 18 in. Tuberous rooted. Ordinary soil. 35 cents each.
- Veronica** (Speedwell) (Cancerwort)—This species includes some very attractive blue flowering plants for the hardy garden or rockery. Well drained soil in sun.
- Veronica Amethystina**—Deep blue flower spikes in May and June. 15 in. Ordinary soil.
- ***Veronica Filiformis**—Deep green evergreen foliage, flat on the ground. Light blue flowers, April and May. One of the very best ground covers. Ordinary well drained soil.
- ***Veronica Incana**—Deep blue flowers in spikes. Foliage silvery white. 12 in. July and August. A very interesting and attractive plant. (w).
- Veronica Longifolia Subsessilis** (Bluebird Flower)—Spikes of small flowers of a beautiful shade of blue. 2 ft. July to September. A most attractive plant. Good for cutting. (c). 35 cents each.
- ***Veronica Prostrata**—A prostrate variety. Beautiful clear blue. 5 in.
- ***Veronica Repens**—Makes a dense mat of deep green, covered with light blue flowers in May and June. 1 in. Evergreen. Makes an attractive ground cover. (s).
- ***Veronica Rupestris Nana**—Bright blue flowers in June. Makes a fine deep green mat of foliage. 3 in. 35 cents each.
- ***Veronica Rupestris Rosea**—A violet rose colored form of the above. 35 cents each.
- Veronica Spicata**—Violet blue in upright spikes. 1½ ft. June and July. (c).
- ***Vinca Minor** (Myrtle) (Periwinkle)—A well known evergreen trailer used for carpeting the ground in shade where few other plants will grow.
- ***Viola Cornuta** (Tufted Pansies)—If kept from ripening seeds, these plants will bloom continuously all summer. Prefer a little shade and rich soil.
- ***Viola Cornuta Apricot, Suttons**—Rich apricot yellow, shaded salmon. Very showy.
- ***Viola Cornuta Aurea**—Rich golden yellow, large.
- ***Viola Cornuta Gracilis, Lord Nelson**—A fine variety, bright violet flowers on long stems.
- ***Viola Cornuta Jerseys Gem**—Pure rich violet. A very free and continuous bloomer. Endures more sun than some. New.
- ***Viola Cornuta Jerseys Gem White**—A white form of the above. New.
- ***Viola Cornuta White Perfection**—Large glistening white.
- ***Viola Odorata** (Sweet Violets)—The following are hardy in most sections. The fragrant flowers appear in early spring.
- ***Viola Odorata, Prince of Wales**—Rich deep purple.
- ***Viola Odorata Double Russian**—Produces double fragrant flowers very freely. The hardiest double variety. 35 cents each.
- ***Viola Pedata** (Birds Foot Violet)—Pale violet flowers. Finely divided foliage. Leaf mold soil.
- ***Viola Pedata Bicolor**—A very brilliant and attractive violet and white form of the latter. Very desirable.
- Yucca Filamentosa** (Adams Needle) (Spanish Bayonette)—A very striking and imposing plant. Creamy white, bell shaped flowers on tall stems in late summer.
- Yucca, Packers Variegated**—An unusually attractive variegated form of the above. 75 cents each.

PEONIES

Peonies should be planted from the beginning of September until the ground freezes. We begin digging early in September and can ship any time until the ground freezes. They prefer a heavy loam soil, although any good garden soil will give good results. It should be well drained and away from the shade of trees or build-

ings. The soil should be worked deep. Manure should either be incorporated in the soil some time before the roots are planted or used as a mulch during the winter and worked into the soil in the spring. It should not be allowed to come in contact with the roots at any time. The roots should be planted with the eyes two or three inches below the surface of the soil. They are hardy and free from insect attacks. Early planting is to be recommended, as it gives the plant a chance to get established before the ground freezes. Orders may be booked at any time for fall delivery. As the stock of some of the new and rare varieties is limited, early orders are advisable.

So far as possible, we send strong one-year-old plants; when this is impossible, we send divisions with three to five strong eyes which generally bloom the first year. Peonies do not come to their best until the third or fourth year, and some varieties do not bloom until the second or third year after planting. We grow our own roots and guarantee them true to name.

Abbreviations used for the introducer's name are: (And.), Anderson; (Cal.), Calot; (Cr.), Crousse; (Del.), Delache; (Des.), Dessert; (Gr.), Guerin; (Kel.), Kelway; (Lem.), Lemoine; (Miel.), Mieliez; (Rich.), Richardson; (Ros.), Rosenfeld; (Verd.), Verdier.

Albert Crousse (Cr. 1864)—Very large bomb, rose-white flecked crimson. Fragrant and free, late. 50 cents each.

Avalanche (Cr. 1886)—Large, compact crown. Milk-white, center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrant and free. Late. 50 cents each.

Baroness Schroeder (Kel.)—Very large, globular rose type. Flesh white. Very fragrant and free. One of the very best. Late. \$1.00 each.

Claire Dubois (Cr. 1886)—Very large, globular rose type. Clear deep violet rose. Late. 50 cents each.

Couronne D'Or (Cal. 1872)—Large, semi-rose type. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals tipped carmine. One of the best. Late mid-season. 35 cents each.

De Candole (Cr. 1880)—Very large, full rose type. Uniform bright lilac purple. Distinct and very attractive. Strong grower and free bloomer. 50 cents each.

Duchess De Nemours (Cal. 1856)—Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur white collar, no flecks. Fragrant and very free. Early. Extra good. 60 cents each.

Edulis Superba (Lemoine 1824)—Large. Bright mauve pink. Very

Mons. Martin Cahuzac (Des. 1899)—Medium size, semi-rose type. Very dark purple garnet with black reflex. The darkest peony in commerce. Very handsome. Free. Mid-season. \$1.25 each.

Officinalis Rubra Plena—Large, brilliant crimson. Very early. 75 cents each.

Pierre Dessert (D. & M. 1896)—Large, compact semi-rose type. Dark crimson-purple, tipped silver. One of the earliest dark reds. \$1.00 each.

Sarah Bernhardt (Lem. 1906)—Semi-rose type; uniform rose-tipped silver; fragrant; very strong grower and very free. Late. \$1.25 each.

Solange (Lem. 1907)—Crown type, unusually large and full; outer petals lilac white, deepening toward center with salmon shading. Strong grower. Late. A very beautiful and distinct variety. \$3.00 each. Very early. One of the very best.

Felix Crousse (Cr. 1881)—Large globular bomb. Brilliant red. Fragrant and free. One of the best reds. Late mid-season. 50 cents each.

Festiva Maxima (Miel. 1851)—Very large, rose type. Pure white, center flecked crimson. Tall grower. Early.

Grandiflora (Rich. 1883)—Very large, rose type. Rose-white. Fragrant, tall, strong grower. One of the very best and latest. \$1.00 each.

Karl Rosenfeld (Ros. 1908)—Very large, compact, semi-rose type; dark crimson. Strong grower. One of the best reds. 50 cents each.

La France (Lem. 1901)—Very large, compact, rose-type. Uniform, light rose color. Strong grower. Fragrant and free bloomer. One of the finest. Late mid-season. \$3.00 each.

Le Cygne (Lem. 1907)—Very large, semi-rose type, petals incurved. Pure milk white, free bloomer, distinct and very beautiful. \$6.00 each.

Livingston (Cr. 1879)—Very large, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, tipped silver, central petals flecked carmine. Free. Extra, late. \$1.00 each.

Louis Van Houtte (Cal. 1876)—Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine rose, tipped silver. Very brilliant. Late. 35 cents each.

Marie Lemoine (Cal. 1869)—Large, rose type. Pure white, center cream-white tipped carmine. Fragrant. Very late. Extra. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Jules Elie (Cr. 1888)—Very large bomb. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber yellow at the base. Fragrant. Early. Extra. 75 cents each.

Therise (Des. 1904)—Very large rose type. Violet-rose shaded lilac-white in center. Strong grower, free bloomer. Very desirable. \$2.00 each.

Tourangelle (Des. 1910)—Very large, rose type; salmon shaded rose-white. Strong grower. Very attractive. \$2.50 each.

SINGLE PEONIES

Albiflora (Des. 1902)—Very large; white with a tuft of long, yellow stamens in center. Fragrant and very early. \$1.00 each.

Clio (Peterson 1901)—Very large, light pink. The best single pink. \$1.00 each.

Mikado (Japan's Exhibit Chicago 1893)—Velvety-crimson guards enclose a filigree cushion of crimson petaloids edged and tipped gold, very attractive. \$2.00 each.

Defiance (Terry)—Bright, rich red. Very large and free. 75 cents each.

HARDY BULBS

Especially desirable for the rockery

***Brodiaea**—An attractive group of small bulbs producing masses of bloom and little foliage. At home in light sandy soil in sun or light shade. Native to the far west and dislike wet. Waxy flowers in shade of rose, pink and purple, spring and summer. Plant 4 in. deep in fall. Mixed colors. 80 cents per dozen. \$6.00 per 100.

***Calochortus (Mariposa or Butterfly Tulips)**—Very little foliage, flowers are white, yellow or lilac, with brilliantly colored blotches at the base of the petals and cup shaped. They like rich porous well drained soil and like the preceeding must have good drainage. Plant 3 in. deep in fall. They vary in height from 12-18 in. and bloom in June. Mixed colors. \$1.00 dozen. \$7.50 per 100.

***Chionodoxa Luciliae (Glory of the Snow)**—Intensely brilliant Gentian blue marked white. Plant 4 in. deep in sandy soil. Sun or light shade. 50 cents per dozen, \$3.75 per 100.

***Cholchicum Autumnale (Fall Crocus)**—(**Meadow Saffron**)—Broad lily like foliage in spring which completely dies away in July. In September and October their large crocus like flowers appear. Plant 6 in. deep in shade or part shade. Will flower out of the ground if dug when dormant. Best planted in July or August or in late fall after blooming. 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.

***Eranthis Hyemalis (Winter Aconite)**—Yellow flowers on short stems a week or more before the crocus. Plant 3 in. deep in well drained soil in part shade. 50 cents per dozen.

***Fritallaria Meleagris (Checkered Lily or Guinea Hen Flower)**—A native of Europe, producing bell shaped, pendent flowers on 8 in. stems in early spring. Plant 5 in. deep in moist soil and part shade. Mixed. 75 cents per dozen, \$4.75 per 100.

***Frillelaria Recurva**—Brilliant, drooping orange red or scarlet bell shaped flowers somewhat resembling lilies. \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

***Muscari Botryoides (Grape Hyacinths)**—Small bulbs blooming very early in spring. Blue flowers on upright stems resemble an inverted miniature bunch of grapes. Plant in fall. 40 cents dozen, \$4.00 per 100.
There is also a good white form of this. \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.

***Scilla Siberica (Siberian Squills)**—Blooms before the crocus in early spring. Bright gentian blue, bell shaped flowers on 4 in. stems. Plant 4 in. deep. 75 cents per dozen; \$4.75 per 100.

Tulip Species—Several varieties of these are very satisfactory in the rock garden.

***Tulip Clusiana (The Lady Tulip)**—Relatively small blossoms on 8 in. stems in early May. Outer petals are red, inner petals creamy white with purple base. Plant at least 6 in. deep in well drained soil. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

***Tulip Greggii**—Also blossoms late in April or May. Flowers are vase shaped, and petals pointed, orange scarlet and yellow. Very showy. 9 in. tall. \$2.00 per dozen; \$16.00 per 100.

DWARF EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS

Suitable for the Rock Garden

***Abelia Chinensis Grandiflora**—Glossy nearly evergreen leaves on arching stems, flowers white shaded pink are freely produced in clusters in summer and fall. 50 cents each.

***Acre Palmatum Atropurpureum (Blood Leaved Japanese Maple)**—Very attractive blood-red leaves, makes a medium sized shrub, grows very slowly. 10-15 in. \$1.50 each.

- ***Azalea Hinodigiri**—A very popular hardy evergreen variety. Brilliant scarlet, very free. Give Azalias a leaf mold soil and some shade. Early spring. 10-12 in. \$4.00 each.
- ***Azalea Mollis (Chinese Azalea)**—A hardy deciduous form. Mixed colors ranging from yellow to red. Flowers early before the leaves. 12 to 15 in. \$2.00 each.
- ***Buxus Suffruticosa**—Well known dwarf evergreen boxwood. Makes excellent formal specimens and dwarf evergreen edgings. 6-8 in. 30 cents each. \$20.00 per 100.
- ***Cotoneaster Horizontalis (Rock Spray)**—A dwarf trailing evergreen shrub, attractive shining scarlet berries in fall and winter. \$1.00 each. 15-18 in. spread.
- ***Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower)**—A dwarf spreading evergreen shrub, clusters of rosy pink flowers in spring and again in late summer. Intensely fragrant. 7-10 in. \$1.00 each.
- ***Daphne Mezereum**—A large growing deciduous shrub. 2 ft. Flowers pink very early. 10-15 in. 75 cents each.
- ***Erica Carnea (Spring Heather)**—Small evergreen foliage. Bright pink bell shaped flowers in April. 6 in. Leaf mold soil. 50 cents each.
- ***Erica Vulgaris (Calluna) (Scotch Heather)**—Habit similar to the above. Rosy lavender flowers. July and August. 1 ft. 75 cents each.
- ***Erica Vulgaris Humile**—A dwarf form, not over 8 in., flowers light pink. 50 cents each.
- Dwarf Coniferous Evergreens**—Suitable for the Rock Garden.
- Juniperus Pfitzeriana**—A very attractive low spreading type. Very popular. 1½ ft to 2 ft. spread. \$2.00 each.
- Juniperus Sabina (Savins Juniper)**—A branched spreading type, making a low vase shaped tree. May be kept quite low by trimming. Makes a very attractive border. 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50 each.
- Pinus Montana Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine)**—A pine of dwarf spreading habit. Fine for base planting. 12-15 in. spread. \$1.75 each.
- Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce)**—12-15 in. 50 cents each.
- Taxus Cuspidata Nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew)**—A dwarf, compact irregular evergreen, needles very dark green. 12-15 in. spread. \$3.00.
- Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae)**—Conical upright growth. 12-18 in. \$1.00 each.
- Thuja Occidentalis Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae)**—A compact round dwarf variety. 12-15 in. \$1.50.

HARDY VINES AND CLIMBERS

- Ampelopsis Veitchi (Boston Ivy) (Japan Ivy)**—A very popular vine for brick, stone or wooden wall to which it clings without supports. 30 cents each. \$20.00 per 100.
- Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchmans Pipe)**—A rapid climber. Large light green heartshaped leaves. Makes an attractive thick screen. 75 cents each.
- Bignonia Radicans (Trumpet Vine)**—Attractive fernlike foliage. Large trumpet shaped orange colored flowers all summer and fall. Fine for old stumps or walls. 50 cents each.
- Celastrus Scandens (Bittersweet)**—Yellow flowers in June followed by attractive orange red fruits which remain on the plant through the winter. Attractive foliage. Any soil or situation. 25 cents each.
- Clematis Jackmani**—The hardiest and most popular of the large flowering varieties. Large purple blue flowers, give it a rich deep soil and plant with the crowns at least three inches deep. 75 cents each.
- Clematis Paniculata**—A hardy vine of strong rapid growth. Pure white deliciously fragrant flowers in August and September. 2 year plants. 25 cents each.
- Hedera Helix (English Ivy)**—Evergreen glossy foliage. Will cling to a stone or brick wall. Best planted in shade. 35 cents each.
- Eunonymus (Evergreen Bittersweet)**—These have dense attractive evergreen foliage, and are rather slow growing. They make excellent ground covers or specimens for the rockery.
- ***Eunonymus Kewensis**—This variety is very small with glossy dark green leaves. Makes an excellent rock garden plant. 50 cents each.
- ***Eunonymus Radicans Variegated**—Somewhat stronger than the preceding, and has beautiful green foliage variegated white. 50 cents each.
- ***Eunonymus Radicans Vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet)**—A strong growing variety with large glossy deep green leaves, and orange scarlet berries in fall and winter. 50 cents each.
- Polygonum Auberti (Silver Lace Vine)**—A very rapid hardy climbing variety, completely covered with sprays of small white flowers in summer and fall. 75 cents each.
- Wisteria Sinensis**—Large racemes of blue pea shaped flowers in early summer. Grafted plants. 75 cents each.
- Wisteria Sinensis Alba**—A white flowering form of the above. 75 cents.